

Bridgend Urban District



Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer

AND

Sanitary Inspector

For the Year 1939.

J. S. PEEBLES,

Medical Officer of Health.

W. H. MANLEY,

Inspector.

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For 1939.

SEPTEMBER, 1940.

Appendix I.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres), 1,218.

Population (Census 1921), 9,199.

Population (Census 1931), 10,029.

Registrar General's Estimate of (a) resident population (1939), 11,250; (b) average population appropriate to the calculation of death rates, 11,660.

Population, as revealed by the inspection made under the Housing Act, 1935:—

North Ward	4,262
South Ward	4,121
West Ward	1,638
	<hr/>
Total	10,021
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Number of inhabited houses (1921), 1,658.

Number of inhabited houses (1931), 2,248.

Number of inhabited houses end of 1939 (according to rate books), 3,157.

Number of families or separate occupiers (Census 1921), 2,026.

Number of private families (Census 1931), 2,414.

Rateable Value, £64,518.

Sum represented by a penny rate, £228.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The town of Bridgend is a market town, and serves as such for a certain proportion of the inhabitants in the mining districts in its proximity, and also for part of the Vale of Glamorgan. An increasing number of men employed in collieries are living in the town. The number is estimated to be about 500.

The chief local industries are:—A Foundry, a Brewery, and a Laundry. Bridgend is also a Railway Junction of considerable importance.

Unemployment has decreased considerably during the year.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Live Births—

	Total.	M.	F.	
Legitimate ...	221	101	120	...
Illegitimate ...	10	6	4	...
Stillbirths	13	5	8	...
Deaths	158	83	75	...

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 20.4.

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 53.0.

Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 14.0.

Deaths from puerperal causes (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List):—

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births.
No. 29 Puerperal sepsis	Nil	Nil
No. 30 Other puerperal causes ..	3	12.3
Total	3	12.3

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	21.7
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	22.7
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	16
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	Nil

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

(1) (a) Medical—


J. S. PEEBLES, L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.C.P. (Edin.), L.F.P.G., L.F.S.G., D.P.H. (Edin.), Medical Officer of Health. Joint appointment with Penybont Rural District Council.

KATHLEEN DAVIES, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Assistant Medical Officer of Health. Joint appointment.

NELLIE E. JONES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Assistant Medical Officer of Health. Joint appointment.

(c) HOSPITALS.

Name.	Situation.	Purpose.	Total No. of Beds.	No. of M.	Beds. F.	Proportion for District	Management.	Staff.	Operative Surgery.	X Ray	Massage Dept.	Dental Dept.	Oph-thal-mic Dept.	Pathological Work.
Infirmary.	1a, Quarella Road, Bridgend.	General. Maternity. Children.	87 16 36	55	32 16	Not Defined.	Public Assistance Committee	Medical Officer (full time) non - resident. Staff of Consultants. Nursing Staff.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Arrangement with Cardiff Laboratory.
District Hospital.	Merthyr-mawr Road, Bridgend.	General. Children. Private Patients.	22 2 4	12 1 2	10 1 2	Not Defined.	Voluntary Committee.	Nursing Staff. Non-resident Medical Men of district attend own cases. Staff of Consultants. Matron, 4 Sisters, 1 Trained Staff Nurse, 2 Assistant Nurses, 3 Probationers.	Yes, two well equipped Theatres	Yes.	Yes, a certified Masseuse on staff.	No.	Yes.	Arrangement with Clinical Research Association, London.
Isolation Hospital.	Cefn Hirgoed 2½ miles from Bridgend.	Infectious Diseases.	58 Beds 20 Cots	29 10	29 10	Not Defined.	Committee of 5 Local Authorities.	Non-resident medical officer. Matron. Two Sisters. Two staff nurses. 4 assistant nurses. 5 Probationers. Consultant for Puerperal cases.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Arrangement with Cardiff Laboratory.
Small Pox Hospital.	Cefn Hirgoed 2½ miles from Bridgend.	Small Pox	8	4	4	Not Defined.	Committee of 8 Local Authorities.	Non-resident medical officer. Caretaker. Nursing staff obtained as required.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Arrangement with Cardiff Laboratory.
Mental Hospital.	About 2 miles from Bridgend.	Mental Patients.	1942	1037	905	77 Patients come from 'Bridgend Area' in 1938	Committee of the County Council.	Medical Superintendent. 6 medical officers. Staff of consultants. Nursing staff.	Yes. Well equipped Theatre.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Cottage Homes	Merthyr-m'wr Road, Bridgend	Children	162	Not Defined	Public Assistance Committee	Medical Officer non-resident, Superintendent, Matron and Foster Mothers.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No	No



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(b) Others—

W. H. MANLEY, Sanitary Inspector, Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate, Meat Inspector's Certificate.

ALICE DELAHAY, Health Visitor, General Trained Nurse, Fever Training and C.M.B.

ANGHARAD HOWELLS, Health Visitor (part-time). State Registered Nurse, C.M.B., H.V. Certificate.

(2) (a) LABORATORY FACILITIES.

By arrangement with the Cardiff and County Laboratory, Cardiff, any examination or analysis of clinical material, water, milk, or food-stuffs can be immediately obtained. Frequent samples of water, milk, etc., as well as clinical material, are sent to the Laboratory for examination and report.

During the year, the following specimens were examined:—

(1)	Swabs for Diphtheria	...	...	...	447
(2)	Sputum for T.B.	...	...	...	1
(3)	Faeces—				
	Enteric Fever	...	...	...	2
	Dysentery	...	...	...	1
(4)	Blood: (1) for Malaria, (2) for Enteric Fever				3
(5)	Milks (Bacteriologically)—				
	Graded	...	...	...	71
	Ungraded	...	...	...	9
	For Tubercle Bacilli	...	...	...	5
(6)	Waters—				
	Bacteriologically	...	...	...	15
	Chemically	...	...	...	9
(7)	Bath Waters—				
	Bacteriologically	...	...	...	7
	Chemically	...	...	...	4

All under (7) were satisfactory.

(b) AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(i) For Infectious Diseases:—

One motor-ambulance is kept at the Isolation Hospital.

(ii) For Non-Infectious and Accident Cases:—

In connection with the Priory of St. John, a motor-ambulance is kept, and is available under certain conditions. I believe, however, that the charge made to those who do not contribute a weekly or annual amount to the Priory is greater than the average person can afford to pay. This means that the ambulance is really only available for those who contribute.

(c) NURSING IN THE HOME.

(i) General.—A full-time fully-trained Nurse is employed by the Bridgend Nursing Association for nursing all cases. The salary of this nurse is entirely provided by the Bridgend Nursing Association.

(ii) For Infectious Cases.—Nil.

(d) CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

A Maternity and Child Welfare Centre is held at Glanogwr, Bridgend, and is conducted by your Council. Meetings are held every Thursday afternoon and every Friday afternoon.

An Ante-Natal Centre is held weekly on Thursday mornings at Greenmeadow, the Offices of the Penybont Rural District Council. School and Orthopædic Clinics, organised by the County Council, are held in their own premises in Quarella Road.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

In February, 1930, the old Cottage Hospital was taken over by the Welsh National Memorial Association, and equipped as a modern dispensary. It comprises two consulting rooms, two waiting-rooms, an office, a Sister's room, a theatre for plastic and pneumo-thorax work, and an X-ray room.

Two separate clinics are held simultaneously weekly.

This is a complete unit for the diagnosis of Tuberculosis.

LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

List of Adoptive Acts, Bye-laws and Regulations relating to the Public Health, in force in the district, with date of adoption:—

Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890.

Notification of Births Act, 1907.

Private Street Works Act, 1892.

Public Health Amendment Act, 1890. Part 3.

Public Health Amendment Act, 1907. Parts 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10.

Part VI. of the Public Health Act 1925 (27-9-37).

Bye-Laws and Regulations in Regard to—

1. Cleansing of footways and removal of house refuse, etc.
2. Imposing duties on occupiers to afford facilities for refuse collecting.
3. Prevention of nuisances arising from snow, filth, ashes, etc.
4. New Streets and Buildings.
5. Slaughter-houses.
6. Cemetery.
7. Prevention of nuisances through conveyance of offensive matter through public streets.

Delegated Powers—

1. Rats and Mice Order.
2. Cinematograph Act, 1909.

(3) MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

(ii) MATERNITY SERVICES.

Maternity cases from the district, by special arrangement, can be sent into Bridgend Maternity Home, and the following is the scale of charges decided upon by the Council:—

- (a) Where the income of the home is under £2 10s. per week, no charge is made.
- (b) Where the income is between £2 10s. and £3, 15s. is charged.
- (c) Where the income of the home is between £3 and £4, £1 10s. is charged.

This scale is to operate only in the case of a family consisting of a husband, wife, and up to three children. Where the family is larger, special consideration is given.

Seventy expectant mothers from your district, under the above-mentioned arrangement, were sent into the Maternity Home, and all were confined there at a cost of £297, of which £113 14s. was recoverable from patients.

Your Council passed the following resolutions:—"That in cases of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia, and in cases of complication of pregnancy, labour and puerperium, the M.O.H. be empowered at his discretion to engage a consultant, the approximate cost being £6 6s., and where an operation is performed, £12 12s.; for Ante-Natal work, £6 6s. per case; and £10 10s. for a series of cases at one clinic."

(iii) INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR MOTHERS OR CHILDREN.

There is no institutional provision for unmarried mothers.

Illegitimate infants and homeless children can be removed to the Cottage Homes, Bridgend, where there are 162 beds for children.

(iv) HEALTH VISITORS.

In all cases where the birth has been notified, and as soon as fourteen days have elapsed, each child is visited by a Health Visitor.

After this, a visit is paid every four weeks for the first three months. From the fourth month onward until the child has reached the age of five years, a visit is paid every three months. This applies, of course, to children doing satisfactorily. In those cases where the Medical Officer of the Centre or the Health Visitor thinks that the progress is not being maintained, many more visits are paid.

These arrangements seem to be satisfactory.

(v) INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

(Under Part I of the Children's Act, 1908, as Amended by the Children and Young Persons' Act, 1932).

The Local Authority advertised that in their area the Medical Officer of Health was to be the person to whom notices under Part I of the Act must be sent. The Health Visitors employed by your Council were appointed Infant Protection Visitors under Part I of the Children Act.

No cases have been reported.

(vi) DENTAL TREATMENT.

During the year, by arrangement with the Glamorgan Education Committee, twenty-one cases received Dental Treatment; of these cases, 7 were children under five years of age, and 14 were expectant or nursing mothers. Eleven mothers were supplied with Dentures.

The cost of the treatment was as follows:—

- (a) For Dental Treatment—(1) Mothers, 3s. 6d. per case.
(2) Children, 3d. per case.
- (b) For Dentures—£1 7s. 6d. for a complete denture, and for partial dentures, a lesser cost, determined by the size of the denture.

For the year the total cost was made up as follows:—

Children under five years of age—1s. 9d.
Expectant or nursing mothers—£2 9s. 0d.
Dentures—£22 3s. 0d.

In the case of 4 children, the expense was defrayed by the parents, and 10 mothers paid for dental treatment and 8 for dentures.

The net cost of Dental Treatment was £4 6s. 0d.

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

Your Council has now made arrangements for all orthopædic treatment which cannot be carried out at your own Clinics to be undertaken at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff.

The terms upon which treatment will be undertaken by this hospital are as follows:—Registration fee 5s.; plasters, if necessary, 2s. to 15s. each; X-ray, 10s. 6d. Indoor patients, £2 2s. per week. Instruments, 25s. each. Of course, the charge will vary according to each case, but as a rule, for those cases which become indoor patients, the charge would be round about £10 per case. No new cases were sent for treatment.

One case had its treatment continued from 1938, at a cost of £28 1s. 0d., of which £1 19s. 0d. (cost of calipers) was paid by the parents.

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT TREATMENT.

Seven patients, all under five years of age, were given this treatment (at Greenmeadow, Coity Road). The total number of attendances was 93. Three of the children suffered from rickets, 4 from debility. All the patients showed improvement.

The cost of this treatment was £4 13s. 0d.

SUPPLY OF FREE MILK.

During the year T.T. Milk (1,277 gallons) was supplied to necessitous cases at a cost of £130 13s. 4d. The scale adopted for the supply of free milk is as follows:—

Scale of Income per head of Family, Deducting Rent.

No. in Family.		For a supply Free of Cost.		For a supply at Half Cost Price.
1	...	13/-	...	14/-
2	...	10/6	...	11/6
3	...	8/6	...	9/6
4	...	7/6	...	8/6
5	...	7/-	...	8/-
6 or more		6/6	...	7/6

SECTION C.

1. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

(i) WATER SUPPLY.

The whole of the Water Supply of the town is supplied by the Mid-Glamorgan Water Board. There are two supplies:—

(1) **Schwyll.** This supply is plentiful, and there is no danger of a shortage. The only objection to this supply is its hardness. The water is treated in two ways:—

(a) Sand filtration.

(b) Chlorination.

A typical analysis of the supply is as follows:—

Bacteriologically—*Bacillus coli* organisms absent in 50 M.L.
Bacteria developing at 37 deg. C. per M.L.
28. Bacteriological examination shows no evidence of any contamination.

Chemically.—A fairly hard water. Chemical analysis of the sample shows no evidence of any contamination.

(2) **Dimbath.** This water comes from the upland gathering ground near Blackmill, in the Ogmore and Garw Urban District Council's area. This water is filtered, and it has the advantage of being a soft water. Nearly 400,000 gallons of water pass through these filters daily.

A typical analysis of this water is as follows:—

Bacteriologically—No *bacillus coli* organisms present in 50 M.L.
or in smaller amounts of water; the bacteriological examination shows no evidence of any contamination.

Chemically.—A soft water. The chemical and microscopical characters are satisfactory.

Quantity of Water. There is an ample supply of water in all districts. The erection of the Arsenal at Bridgend and the Aerodrome at St. Athan have caused an increase in water consumption for trade and domestic purposes from the Board's sources, with the result that the Schwyll and Pwllwy Sources have had to be utilised throughout the year to augment the upland sources. Previously this was only necessary in dry periods.

There has been close co-operation between the Manager of the Mid-Glamorgan Water Board and myself, and I have had the greatest help from the Manager in regard to all matters pertaining to the Board's supply.

The following are the main extensions carried out by the Mid-Glamorgan Water Board during the year:—

Cefn Glas Road: 570 yards 4in. Main.
Westfield Site: 188 yards 3in. Main.
Bowham Avenue: 252 yards 3in. Main.
Jenkins Street: 108 yards 3in. Main.
Fairfield Avenue: 176 yards 3in. Main.
Tynton, Tondy Road: 368 yards 4in. Main.
Pendre: 410 yards 4in. Main and 106 yards 3in. Main.
Parkfields: 98 yards 4in. Main.
Bryntirion Hill: 301 yards 4in. Main.
Brocastle: 104 yards 3in. Main.
Island Farm Site: 120 yards 4in. Main.
Mount Earl: 124 yards 4in. Main.
Walters Road: 86 yards 3in. Main.
Coychurch Road: 840 yards 4in. Main.

(ii) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The town is sewered by means of an 18-inch pipe, which conveys the sewage to the mouth of the River Ogmore.

This sewer also receives sewage from certain parts of the Penybont Rural District Council's area. At present there are twenty-four houses that are not connected with the sewer; 19 of these have cesspools, 4 have pail closets, and 1 privy.

2. RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The River Ogmore, together with its three large tributaries, which join it some miles north of Bridgend, is a rapid-flowing stream, which rises in the Coalfield. It flows from north to south, and its tributaries become polluted by the various colliery washeries near which it runs discharging into it. The stream is also polluted by sewage and sewage effluent.

3. (i) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Particulars of conversions from conservancy system to water carriage system, which are now discharging into the Council's sewers:—

Year.	Pail Closets		Privies		Water Closet from Cesspools or places other- wise than Proper Sewer.
	to Water Closets.	...	to Water Closets.	...	
1925	Nil	...	Nil	...	Nil
1926	Nil	...	Nil	...	20 Cesspools demolished
1927	Nil	...	Nil	...	1
1928	Nil	...	Nil	...	Nil
1929	Nil	...	Nil	...	Nil
1930	Nil	...	Nil	...	Nil
1931	Nil	...	Nil	...	4 Cesspools demolished
1932	1	...	Nil	...	Nil
1933	Nil	...	Nil	...	Nil
1934	Nil	...	Nil	...	Nil
1935	1	...	Nil	...	1 Cesspool demolished
1936	Nil	...	Nil	...	Nil
1937	Nil	...	Nil	...	Nil
1938	Nil	...	1	...	Nil
1939	Nil	...	Nil	...	Nil
Totals...	2	...	1	...	26 Cesspools demolished

At the end of the year 1939, the number of closets was as follows:—

Water Closets to Sewer	...	...	4,641
Water Closets to Cesspools	...	...	19
Pail Closets	...	...	4
Earth Closets or Privies	...	...	1

(ii) PUBLIC CLEANSING.

This work is carried out by the Council's own staff under the direction of the Surveyor. All dry house refuse is collected at least twice weekly, and that from business premises and hotels daily. ALL REFUSE CARTS SHOULD BE COVERED.

CESSPOOLS—

The cleansing of the cesspools is carried out by the Council's staff at the request of the tenants of the houses to which the cesspools belong.

When the cesspools are within a reasonable distance of a sewer, the contents are conveyed in a covered cesspool cart, and discharged into a sewer manhole. In other cases the contents are discharged on the land with the owner's permission.

(iii) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

See Sanitary Inspector's Report.

(iv) SHOPS.

No action was taken under the Shops Act, 1934, during the year in regard to ventilation and temperature of shops.

After informal action, one shop was provided with a water closet for use of female employees.

(vi) SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No action was taken during the year in regard to this matter.

(vii) SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

A Public Open-air Swimming Bath was opened in May, 1938. The cost was £6,600. The capacity of the bath is 186,000 gallons. A filtration plant is installed, and has a six-hour turn over. The water is first filtered, then chlorinated, then aerated, and returned to the bath. The water is regularly examined, and samples very frequently taken.

There are no private swimming baths in the district.

SCHOOLS.

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School.	Accommo- dation. register.	Sanitary Conveniences.	Washing Facilities.	Cloak Rooms.
Penybont— Infants' Department ...	260 ...	179		
Boys' Department	355 ...	344	5 wash-hand basins, cold water only 4 wash-hand basins, cold water only	1 cloak room (248 pegs) 1 cloak room (264 pegs)
Penybont— Girls' Department	355 ...	294	4 wash-hand basins, cold water only	1 cloak room (407 pegs)
Oldcastle— Infants' Department ...	160 ...	150	2 wash-hand basins, 1 ditto for staff, cold water only 9 wash-hand basins, cold water only	1 cloak room (158 pegs) 2 cloak rooms (260 pegs)
Oldcastle— Boys' Department	316 ...	302	10 wash-hand basins, cold water only 1 ditto for staff	2 cloak rooms (260 pegs)
Oldcastle— Girls' Department	316 ...	270	4 wash-hand basins, cold water only	2 cloak rooms (120 pegs)
Roman Catholic School	94 ...	77	20 wash-hand basins, 2 ditto for staff, cold water only	4 cloak rooms (383 pegs)
Glamorgan County Intermediate School— Girls	320 ...	310	16 wash-hand basins, hot and cold water; hot and cold shower bath	1 cloak room Each pupil has his own peg for clothes, locker for shoes
Glamorgan County Intermediate School— Boys	340 ...	314	4 wash-hand basins, 1 for staff, cold water only	1 cloak room (83 pegs)
Junior Technical School	75 ...	64		

Penybont Boys' School is now in use as an A.R.P. First-Aid Post.

TENTS, VANS and SHEDS.

Occasionally during the year, tents and vans used for human habitation stand at "Cheapside" for a few weeks, and pay rent to the ground owner.

One caravan stands on the "Green" and the occupant pays rent to the Western Welsh Omnibus Co.,

Sanitary conveniences and a water supply are provided on each site.

(viii) ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Number of Houses.		
	Council House.	Other Houses.
Infested	Nil	9
Disinfested	Nil	9

All the houses were disinfested by the Sanitary Inspector at the expense of the owners.

The skirting boards, etc., in affected rooms were removed and a blow lamp used. The rooms were sprayed with an insectide, and this is followed by gaseous fumigation. (Sulphur Dioxide.)

No methods are employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council Houses.

After disinfestation the tenants are advised not to paper the walls for at least three months, and are asked to report at once any re-infestation.

MILK SUPPLY TO SCHOOLS.

In all the above schools the pupils have a daily supply of milk under the Milk Marketing Board Scheme, at $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per one-third of a pint.

Penybont Infants: Approximately 90% take milk daily			
Penybont Boys:	„	45%	„
Penybont Girls:	„	45%	„
Oldeastle Infants:	„	70%	„
Oldeastle Boys:	„	90%	„
Oldeastle Girls:	„	50%	„
Roman Catholic Mixed:	„	35%	„
County School Girls:	„	35%	„
County School Boys:	„	48%	„
Junior Technical:	„	50%	„

COUNTY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

There is accommodation at the school for approximately 320 pupils. Some of the classrooms, however, are overcrowded in that they are occupied by 36 pupils, whereas 30 should be the limit. The floors in some rooms are in urgent need of repair, while the ventilation and heating arrangements are of an obsolete character.

Cloakrooms. There are five cloakrooms, four being in the main building and one in a detached galvanised-iron building. The available cloakroom accommodation is inadequate, the cloakrooms being too small and the pegs too close together.

1. 102 Pegs.
2. 165 Pegs.
3. 40 Pegs.
4. 27 Pegs.
5. 48 Pegs.

Sanitary Conveniences. The number of wash-hand basins is insufficient, while in addition there is no hot water laid on.

Wash-hand Basins—

1. 8 W.H. Basins.
2. 6 W.H. Basins.
3. 1 W.H. Basin (attached to Classroom 2).
4. 1 W.H. Basin (attached to Classroom 3).
5. 1 W.H. Basin (attached to Classroom 5).
6. 3 H.W. Basins (attached to Classroom 4); not in use.
7. 1 W.H. Basin, Headmistress's Room.
8. 1 W.H. Basin (attached to Hockey Room).
9. 1 W.H. Basin and Sink in Kitchen.
10. 2 W.H. Basins in Scullery attached to Kitchen.

The Lavatory accommodation is quite inadequate. The present automatically flushed pans should be removed, since they do not function properly, and they should be replaced by pans of a more modern pattern.

A few boys attend at the Girls' School on certain days of the week for the First Medical Examination, and there is separate lavatory accommodation. This consists of 3 automatically flushed urinals.

W.C. Accommodation—

1. 3 automatically flushed.
3 W.D.P. Pans.
2. 4 automatically flushed.
4 W.D.P. Pans.
3. 1 W.D.P. Pan (attached to Classroom 2).

Kitchen and Dining Room Facilities.

The number of dinners served per day is approximately 150, while a further 60 to 70 pupils bring their own lunch. The kitchen accommodation is insufficient, and the teaching of ordinary cooking is made very difficult.

Gymnasium and Assembly Hall.

The Gymnasium is used also as an Assembly Hall. This is to be deprecated. The block floor is in need of repair, its present condition being most dangerous.

Staff Accommodation.

The present staff accommodation is inadequate for the staff; the room is also used as the staff cloakroom. A separate cloakroom should be available.

Medical Examination and Rest Rooms.

It is observed that there is no Medical Examination Room available, neither is there a Rest Room for use by any sick pupil or member of the staff.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

Number of Houses erected in the district:—

	1923	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
(a) Number of houses completed and occupied during the year	8	44	136	42	104	109	110	189
(b) Number of houses partly completed during the year .	11	38	26	61	31	31	52	51
(c) Number for which plans were passed, but not commenced during the year	3	3	29	31	56		172	328

(See also Sanitary Inspector's Report.)

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) **MILK SUPPLY.** The farms and dairies are regularly inspected, and samples of milk are frequently taken and sent to the Cardiff and County Laboratory for examination for bacterial content. Three samples were taken for examination for Tubercle Bacilli; 83 samples of milk altogether were taken; 9 of these were unsatisfactory, but no tubercle bacilli were found.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1923 and 1936.

Bottling licences under the above Order were granted to:—

- (1) R. W. Rowe, Coity Road Dairy, T.T. Milk.
- (2) R. W. Rowe, Coity Road Dairy, Accredited Milk.
- (3) G. T. Lewis, 50 Nolton Street, T.T. Milk.

Supplementary licences for the sale of T.T. Milk were granted to:—

- (1) Mr. T. Garfield Davies, Newbridge Farm, Bridgend.
- (2) Mr. W. A. Williams, Pencoeed.
- (3) Bridgend Milk Bars, Ltd.

Supplementary licences have been granted for the sale of Pasteurized Milk to:—

- (1) Nantymoel Co-operative Society, Dinam St., Nantymoel.
- (2) Pontycymmer Co-operative Society, Oxford Street, Pontycymmer.
- (3) Mr. Edmund Roberts, Coity Road, Bridgend.

Total Number licenced to sell Milk: 48.

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The two Slaughter-houses are regularly visited several times each week, and no carcase leaves either Slaughter-house before inspection.

Shops, Stalls, Market, Bakehouses, Ice-cream Shops, Fried-fish Shops, are regularly inspected.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.

The present Slaughter-house, situated near Queen Street, consists of the following:—

- (1) A passage-way in the centre.
- (2) On the north side of the passage are: (a) a slaughter-room 6ft. by 24ft. for cattle and sheep. (b) Seven cattle or sheep lairs.
- (3) On the south side of the passage there are: (a) Lavatory, satisfactory except that there was no water supply to the flushing cistern at the time of my visit. (b) A cattle or sheep lair. (c) A pig lair. (d) A pig slaughter and scalding room. (e) A cart-shed.

This building, as I have frequently pointed out, is not satisfactory. The building is kept in as clean a condition as can be, considering the age and present state of the beams, hooks, floor, etc. The drainage from the cattle lairs on the north side of the passage drains into the slaughter-room. The manure and offals are removed in a covered cart. The floor of the slaughter-house consists of flag paving; the joints between these stones are quite unsatisfactory. The beams from which the carcasses hang after slaughter are old, dirty and rough, giving satisfactory lodging places for germs, and being quite incapable of proper cleansing. The hooks in these beams are rusty, and rust drops on to any carcase hung up. Where the floors meet the walls there are crevices, which are unsatisfactory from a cleaning point of view.

When the weather is rough and there is rain, the carcasses hanging are liable to become wet. The gut scraping table is dirty and rotten. The killing benches for sheep are not clean.

The following are the numbers slaughtered during the years 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, and 1938:—

		Cattle.		Pigs.		Sheep.		Calves.
1933	.....	448	...	1,998	...	5,725	...	421
1934	.....	588	...	2,139	...	6,227	...	560
1935	.....	606	...	2,195	...	4,766	...	273
1936	.....	995	...	2,561	...	6,413	...	334
1937	.....	1,079	...	2,546	...	6,883	...	399
1938	.....	1,067	...	2,822	...	7,802	...	370

An efficient slaughter-house should contain :—

- (1) Slaughter-rooms for cattle, sheep and pigs.
- (2) Cooling rooms for cattle, sheep and pigs.
- (3) Scalding room for pigs.
- (4) Gut-scraping room.
- (5) Boiler house.
- (6) Condemned meat room.
- (7) Sanitary conveniences.
- (8) Adequate lairs for animals awaiting slaughter.
- (9) Sufficient wash-hand basins.
- (10) Adequate hot and cold water supply.
- (11) Necessary and hygienic apparatus.
- (12) Arrangements for the removal of offal and manure.
- (13) Electric light and power.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows.	Cows.	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed (if known) ...	959	258	443	8994	2595
Number Inspected ...	959	258	443	8994	2595
All Diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole Carcases condemned ...	—	1	2	10	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	9	32	—	194	14
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ...	0·9	12·7	0·45	2·3	0·57
Tuberculosis only					
Whole Carcases condemned ...	2	6	—	—	7
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	65	103	—	—	102
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	10·2	42·2	—	—	4·2

(c) **Adulteration.** This work is undertaken by the Glamorgan Police Officials, and the following is the report of Superintendent W. C. May in connection with the administration of the Food and Drugs Act:—

Samples taken:—

New Milk	22
Butter	4
Margarine	3
Lard	4
Cheese	3
Sugar	2
Cake	2
Currants	1
Brawn	1
Flour	1
Luncheon Sausage	1
Tonic Stout	1
Biscuits	1
Suet	1
<hr/>	
Total	47
<hr/>	

Proceedings were instituted against one person for selling New Milk deficient in milk fat, resulting in the person being fined.

(d) **Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.** All this work is done at the Cardiff and County Laboratory, samples of graded and ordinary milks being examined monthly.

(e) **Nutrition.** Short talks are given at the Infant Welfare Centres.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Diphtheria. Eighteen cases were notified and removed to hospital. This number is similar to that of previous years. There were no deaths. 115 children were immunised against diphtheria; 76 of these were under five years of age, and 39 over five years of age. The diphtheria prophylactics used were:—

- (1) A.P.T. (Alum Preeipitated Toxoid), B. W. and Co., for those under 12 years.
- (2) T.A.F. (Toxoid Antitoxin Floccules) B. W. and Co., for those over 12 years.

Measles. Three cases were notified, none of which were removed to hospital. No action in regard to the use of measles serum for prophylaxis or attenuation was taken.

Scarlet Fever. Twelve cases were notified, 5 of which were removed to hospital. All the cases in hospital were given serum, and no complication of note occurred. There was no connection between Puerperal Pyrexia and Scarlet Fever as far as could be ascertained. There were no deaths from Scarlet Fever or Measles.

Whooping Cough. No cases were notified, but there was one death.

No case of Malaria was notified, and there were no cases of Typhoid Fever.

The Head Teachers were notified of all cases of infectious disease occurring in school children and their immediate relatives.

3. (a) CANCER.

The number of deaths certified as being caused by Cancer was 16. In 1938 there were 13; in 1937 17; in 1936 17; in 1935 14; in 1934 10; in 1933 18; in 1932 18; in 1931 12; in 1930 15; in 1929 10; in 1928 11; in 1927 12; in 1926 14; in 1925 11; in 1924 13; in 1923 12; in 1922 17; in 1921 9; in 1920 5; in 1919 16; in 1918 8; in 1917 5; in 1916 11; and in 1915 4. The average number of deaths for the 25 years from 1915—1939 is 12.3, there being altogether 308 deaths.

The following table shows the organs affected, as well as the age at death and the sex of the individuals affected:—

Organ affected.	25—24 years			45—65 years			65 up- wards.			Totals	
	M	F	...	M	F	...	M	F	...	M	F
Stomach	2	1	...			...	2	1
Mouth	1		...	1	
Intestines		1	...	2	1	...	2	2
Pancreas	1	1	...	2	1	...	3	2
Breast	...	1									1
Genital Organs		1	...		1	...		2
Totals	...	1	...	3	4	...	5	3	...	8	8

Pamphlets, as your Council are aware, were prepared in 1931, and these show what steps the public should take if they suspect or are threatened with this disease. These pamphlets are given out to suitable cases at the Infant Welfare and Ante-Natal Centres.

4.

(a) PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

No action was taken under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases.			Vision Unim- paired.	Vision impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths.
Notified.	Treated.					
	At home.	In Hospital.				
nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil

(b) TUBERCULOSIS.

			Other	
			Phthisis.	Tubercular Disease.
1918	...	...	11	1
1919	...	...	4	1
1920	...	...	3	1
1921	...	...	8	1
1922	...	...	9	7
1923	...	...	14	5
1924	...	...	5	5
1925	...	...	8	2
1926	...	...	3	1
1927	...	...	14	3
1928	...	...	9	6
1929	...	...	10	Nil
1930	...	...	12	4
1931	...	...	13	8
1932	...	...	18	9
1933	...	...	19	4
1934	...	...	14	10
1935	...	...	14	6
1936	...	...	17	7
1937	...	...	17	9
1938	...	...	15	11
1939	...	...	11	10

No action was taken by your Council during the year under Section 62 of the Public Health Act 1925, or under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) During the year 1939.

DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED.												Total Cases	Cases admitted to hospital	Total Deaths
	under 1 year	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 & over			
Smallpox ...			1	3		7		1					12	5	
Scarlet Fever ...			1	2		7	3	1	3		1		18	18	
Diphtheria ...															
Enteric Fever ...															
Puerperal Fever ...															
Puerperal Pyrexia ...								1			1		3		3
Pneumonia ...									1		1		2	1	
Erysipelas ...															
Encephalitis Lethargica ...															
Chicken Pox ...															
Dysentery ...															
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...															
Anterior Poliomyelitis ...															
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis				1		1	1						3		
Measles ...															
Whooping Cough ...															1

5

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality During 1939.

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease in the area during 1939.

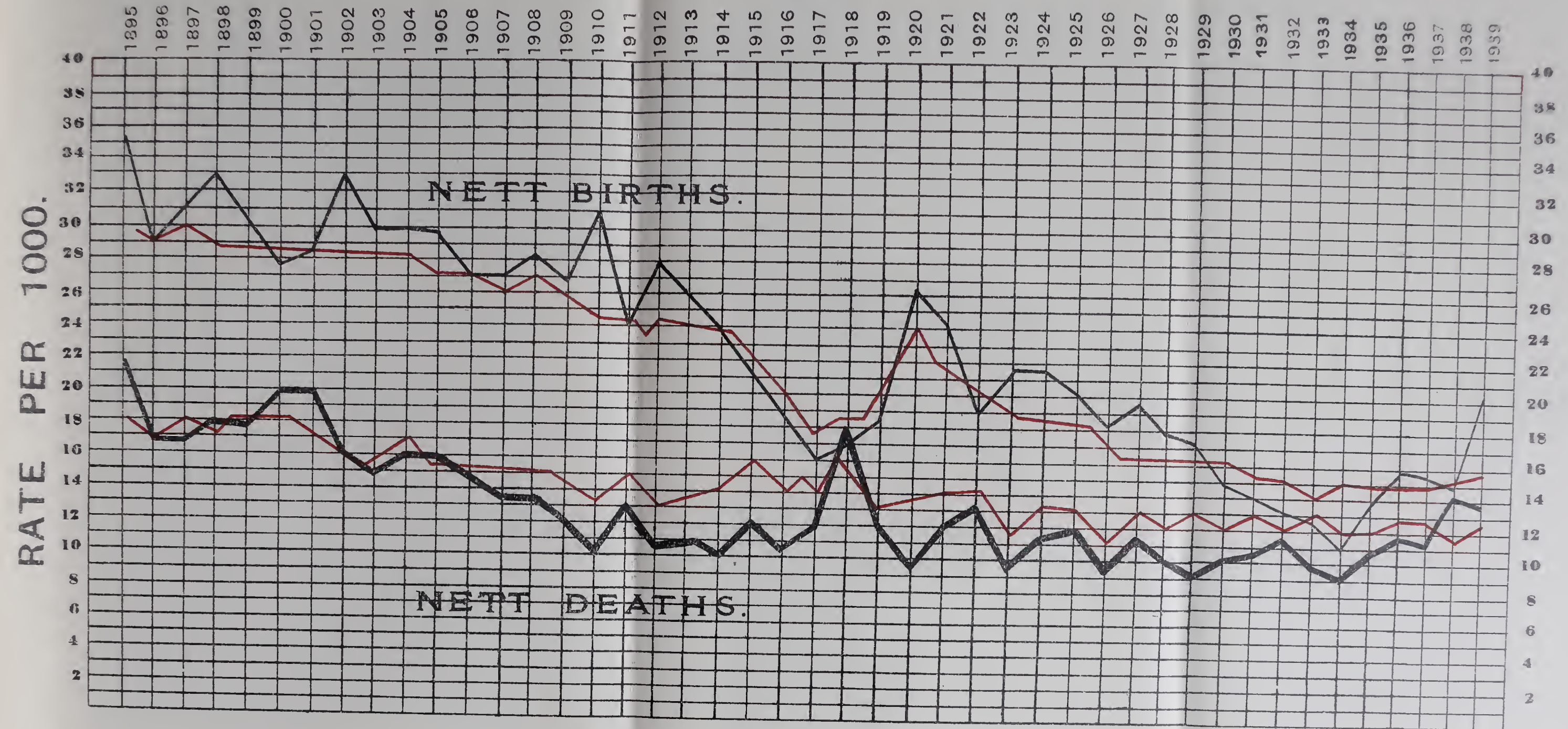
Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1-5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
5-15	1	1	4	3	...	...	...	...
15-25	...	5	...	1	1	3	...	...
25-35	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...
35-45	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
45-55	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
55-65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 and Over	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	3	8	5	5	1	7	...	1

All those who died from Tuberculosis during 1939 had been previously notified. I consider that the notification of Tuberculosis in your area is efficient.

TABLE 1.
BRIDGEND URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.
Deaths Registered during 1939, classified by Age and Cause.

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents," whether occurring within or without the district.									Total Deaths whether Resident or Non-resident in institutions in the district.	Inquest Cases.
	All ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upw'ds.		
All Causes, Certified ...	155	5	...	2	1	6	18	42	81	158	24
Uncertified ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	8	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	...	3	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Syphilitic Disease ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
Influenza ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephaliti ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Infectious Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer of Buccalcavity and Oesophagus (Males only) ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Cancer of Uterus ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
Cancer of Breast ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...
Cancer of all other sites ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	8	1
Diabetes ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...
Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	16	15	1
Heart Disease ...	41	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	30	26	2
Other Circulatory Diseases	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Bronchitis ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	11	15	...
Pneumonia ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	6	...
Other Respiratory Diseases	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Ulceration of Stomach and Duodenum ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	2	...
Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Appendicitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Other Digestive Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Nephritis ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...
Puerperal and Postabortive Sepsis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Maternal Causes ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	7	...
Premature Birth ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury, Infantile Disease ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
Suicide ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Road Traffic Accidents	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	10	10
Other Violence Causes ...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	6	9
All Other Causes	19	...	...	...	1	2	3	2	11	22	1

BRIDGEND URBAN DISTRICT.



Red Lines
Rates for England and Wales.

Black Lines
Rates for Bridgend.

Bridgend Average Birth-Rate 1930 to 1939 14.3.
 Bridgend do. Death-rate do. 11.3.
 Bridgend Death-rate 1939 13.9.
 Bridgend Birth-rate do. 20.4.

TABLE 2.

Male and Female Deaths for each month in the various
Wards, etc., 1939.

Month.	South		North		West		1A Quarella Road.		Transfer- able Outward		Transfer- able Inward	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January ...	3	3	1	...	2	3	2	1	3	3	2	1
February ...	2	3	1	3	1	2	1	...	9	4	2	...
March ...	2	5	...	3	3	2	2	1	5	11	...	...
April ...	3		1	1	1	3	1	...	10	2	...	...
May ...	4	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	10	6	1	...
June ...	2	1	2	2	1	...	3	1	11	6	...	...
July ...	1	3	2	...	...	3	...	...	5	6	1	2
August ...	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	9	2	1	...
September ...	2	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	5	4	1	...
October ...	4	1	...	1	...	...	3	1	9	2	1	...
November ...	...	3	2	...	1	2	1	2	6	5	...	...
December ...	2	3	4	4	2	...	1	1	2	3	1	...
Totals	27	28	16	18	14	17	16	8	84	54	10	3

...

TABLE 3.

Male and Female Live Births Registered in each month

Month.	South Ward.		North Ward		West Ward		1A, Quarella Road		Outward Transferable	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
January	3	4	3	...	1	...	3	2	20	12
February	1	3	4	2	1	...	3	5	5	9
March	4	1	1	3	2	1	2	4	19	7
April	2	1	...	2	1	2	4	...	6	12
May ... ..	...	3	1	5	...	2	3	6	11	9
June	2	3	1	5	...	2	2	2	15	12
July	3	4	...	3	3	1	6	2	14	9
August ... ..	...	2	4	1	...	1	...	7	14	9
September ... ..	...	4	5	1	1	...	4	1	8	5
October	1	...	...	2	...	2	2	2	13	13
November	2	1	2	1	4	...	2	1	6	11
December	1	...	2	1	1	1	3	4	9	6
Totals	19	26	23	26	14	12	34	36	140	114

TABLE 4.

Male and Female Still Births Registered in each month.

Month.	South Ward		North Ward		West Ward		1A, Quarella Road		Outward Transferable	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
January	2	2
February	1	1
March	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
April	1	...	...	...	1	2
May	1	...
June	1	...	...	...
July	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
August	1	...	1
September	1	...	1	...	...	2
October	1	...
November	1	1
December	1	...
Totals	1	1	...	2	...	1	4	9	11

TABLE 5.—INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1939.

Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various ages under One Year.

CAUSES OF DEATH			Under 1 week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total D'ths under One Year.
All Causes	{	Certified Uncertified	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	5
		
Small Pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping-cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Diphtheria and Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abdominal Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Convulsions	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gastritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Injury at Birth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atelectasis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Premature Birth	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Accident	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

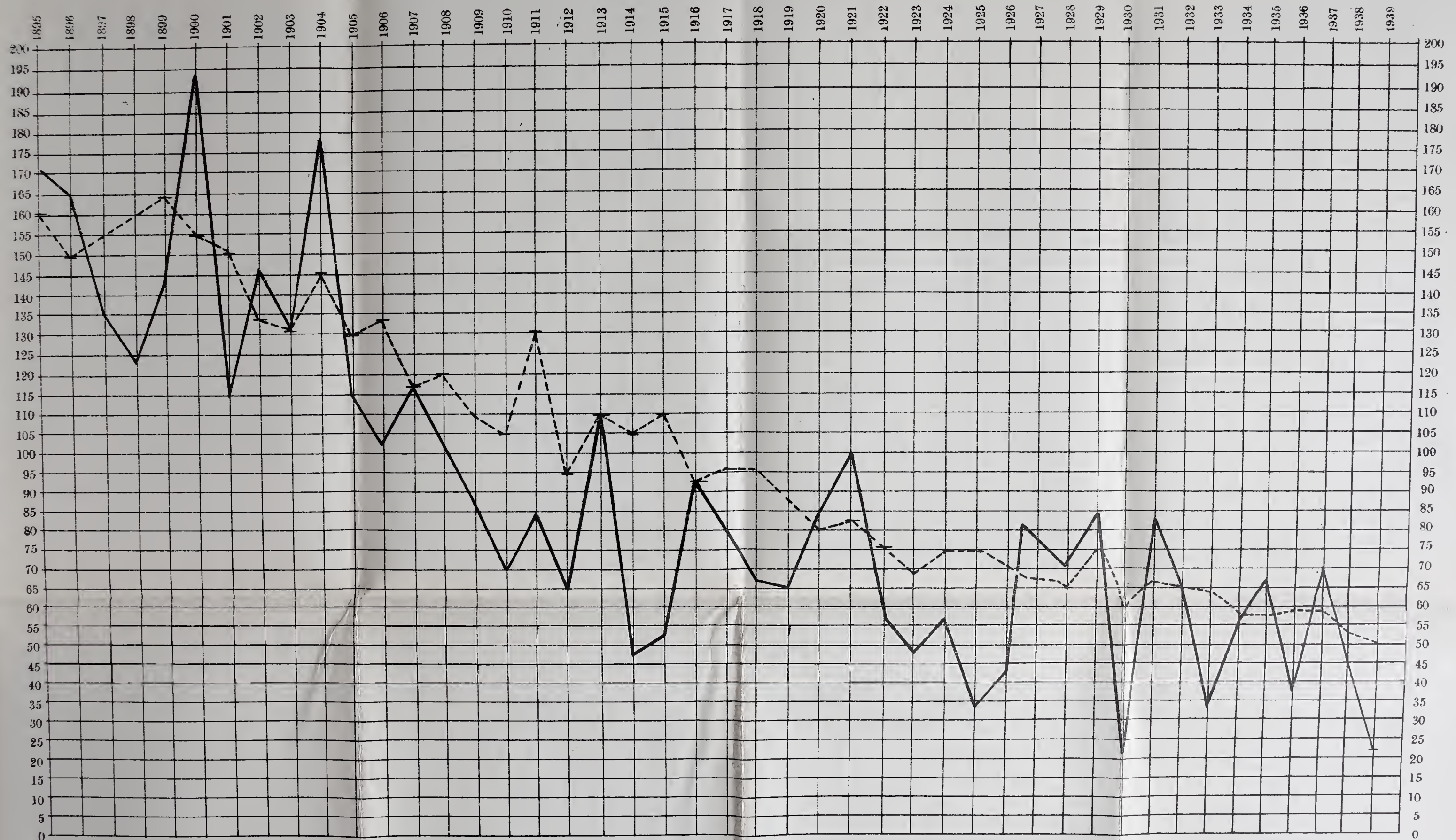
Nett Births registered in the calendar year: Legitimate, 221; Illegitimate, 10. Net Deaths registered in the calendar year: 5
 Legitimate Infants 5 (Males 1, Females 4). Illegitimate Infants Nil.

TABLE 6.

	Birth Rate	Infantile Mortality	General Death Rate	Attendances at Infant Welfare Centre
1921	24.22	98.5	12.1	1,436
1922	18.8	57.1	13.2	2,063
1923	21.5	49.2	9.9	2,351
1924	21.7	53.6	11.2	2,501
1925	20.8	34.6	11.4	2,774
1926	18.5	43.7	9.9	3,100
1927	19.6	81.2	11.8	3,642
1928	17.3	70.9	10.4	3,188
1929	17.0	90.9	9.4	2,898
1930	15.0	20.6	10.2	2,495
1931	14.3	81.6	10.7	2,151
1932	13.3	67.6	11.2	1,811
1933	12.3	32.5	9.8	2,891
1934	10.9	55.0	9.4	4,422
1935	13.6	65.6	10.7	4,838
1936	15.9	37.2	11.8	4,407
1937	15.3	69.8	11.4	3,898
1938	14.8	45.0	14.1	3,274
1939	20.4	21.7	13.9	2,887

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN BRIDGEND. COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

DEATH RATE UNDER ONE YEAR PER 1000 BIRTHS.



Bridgend Infantile Death-rate shown by continuous line (21.7)
 England and Wales do. do. dotted line. (50)
 Average Infantile Death-rate for Bridgend for the 10 years, 1930 to 1939 = 49.6.

Table 7.—Vital Statistics of whole District during 1939 and previous 24 years.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Live Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		'Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belonging to District			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		Number	Rate	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year		At all Ages.	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1,000 Net Births	Number	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1915	8409	178	172	21.2	117	13.9	31	9	9	52.3	95	12.21
1916	8383	164	153	19.3	115	14.0	39	9	14	91.5	85	10.93
1917	8212	138	131	16.18	131	15.25	44	8	11	83.9	95	12.71
1918	8587	136	—	16.8	132	18.0	—	—	9	66.0	132	18.0
1919	7305	168	—	18.8	99	11.5	—	—	11	63.0	99	11.5
1920	8554	249	228	26.7	120	14.0	46	9	20	87.7	83	9.7
1921	8530	233	233	24.22	154	16.6	50	8	22	98.5	112	12.1
1922	9206	191	175	18.8	188	20.2	73	8	10	57.1	123	13.2
1923	9280	222	203	21.5	111	11.7	29	12	10	49.2	94	9.9
1924	9435	218	205	21.7	144	15.2	55	17	11	53.6	106	11.2
1925	9673	209	202	20.8	140	14.4	44	15	7	34.6	111	11.4
1926	9888	191	183	18.5	138	13.9	51	11	8	43.7	98	9.9
1927	10030	200	197	19.6	155	15.4	47	11	16	81.2	119	11.8
1928	9528	163	155	17.3	143	15.0	55	12	11	70.9	100	10.4
1929	9660	175	165	17.0	127	14.3	48	12	14	84.9	91	9.4
1930	9660	161	145	15.0	163	16.8	70	6	3	20.6	99	10.2
1931	10033	176	147	14.3	189	18.8	88	7	12	81.6	108	10.7
1932	9960	194	133	13.3	188	18.8	94	18	9	67.6	112	11.2
1933	9994	230	123	12.3	190	19.0	98	6	4	32.5	98	9.8
1934	9934	231	109	10.9	189	19.0	99	4	6	55.0	94	9.4
1935	10030	337	137	13.6	203	20.2	113	18	9	65.6	108	10.7
1936	10100	377	161	15.9	241	23.8	130	9	6	37.2	120	11.8
1937	10330	255	159	15.3	241	23.3	128	16	10	69.8	129	11.4
1938	10565	367	156	14.8	256	24.2	119	12	7	45.0	149	14.1
1939	11250	444	230	20.4	282	25.0	138	13	5	21.7	157	13.9

TABLE 8.

The number of deaths from, and the number of notifications of Enteric Fever, and the death- and attack-rates during the last 25 years are shown in the following table:—

Year.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Cases.	Attack-rate per 1,000.
1914	...	...	...	...
1915	...	...	4	0·38
1916	...	...	...	...
1917	1	0·13	1	0·12
1918	...	...	1	0·13
1919	...	...	1	0·11
1920	1	0·13	3	0·35
1921	1	0·11	3	0·32
1922	1	0·10	...	...
1923	...	...	1	0·10
1924	...	...	1	0 10
1925	...	...	...	...
1926	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1927	Nil	Nil	1	0·09
1928	Nil	Nil	1	0·10
1929	Nil	Nil	3	0·31
1930	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1931	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1932	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1933	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1934	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1935	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1936	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1937	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1938	1	0·09	2	0·18
1939	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

England and Wales—

1939

0·00

0·04

TABLE 9.

The number of deaths from the principal zymotic diseases, and the death-rates per 1,000 during the past 26 years, are shown in the following table:—

Year.	Principal Zymotic Diseases.	
	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.
1913	1	0·1
1914	3	0·3
1915	9	0·1
1916	3	0·36
1917	3	0·35
1918	4	0·54
1919	0	0·00
1920	5	0·58
1921	9	0·97
1922	0	0·00
1923	0	0·00
1924	0	0·00
1925	2	0·20
1926	1	0·10
1927	2	0·19
1928	4	0·41
1929	2	0·20
1930	1	0·10
1931	2	0·19
1932	1	0·10
1933	2	0·20
1934	1	0·10
1935	2	0·19
1936	1	0·09
1937	2	0·1
1938	5	0·45
1939	1	0·08

TABLE 10.

The number of deaths from, and the number of cases of, Scarlet Fever notified, together with the death-rate and attack-rate per 1,000, in each year since 1913 are shown in the following table:—

Year.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Cases.	Attack-rate per 1,000.
1913	...		43	5·38
1914	42	5·19
1915	77	9·79
1916	26	3·33
1917	14	1·70
1918	50	6·84
1919	2	0·27	22	2·57
1920	37	4·45
1921	32	3·47
1922	3	0·32
1923	3	0·31
1924	Nil	0·00
1925	2	0·20
1926	12	1·21
1927	12	1·19
1928	14	1·46
1929	12	1·24
1930	19	1·96
1931	5	0·49
1932	11	1·10
1933	8	0·80
1934	12	1·20
1935	14	1·39
1936	14	1·38
1937	15	1·4
1938	40	3·7
1939	12	1·0

England and Wales—

1939

0·01

1·89

TABLE 11.

The following table shows the number of deaths from Diphtheria, the number of cases notified, and the death-rate and attack-rate per 1,000 in each years since 1913:—

Year.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Cases.	Attack-rate per 1000.
1913	..	...	8	1.00
1914	1	0.12	14	1.73
1915	1	0.13	10	1.27
1916	2	0.26	11	1.41
1917	1	0.12	7	0.84
1918	...	..	1	0.13
1919	...	...	6	0.70
1920	1	0.11	7	0.77
1921	3	0.32	23	2.49
1922	..	...	4	0.49
1923	...	...	2	0.21
1924	Nil	Nil	10	1.05
1925	1	0.10	1	0.10
1926	1	0.10	5	0.50
1927	Nil	Nil	1	0.09
1928	Nil	Nil	1	0.10
1929	Nil	Nil	4	0.41
1930	Nil	Nil	2	0.20
1931	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1932	Nil	Nil	21	2.10
1933	1	0.10	3	0.30
1934	1	0.10	4	0.40
1935	1	0.09	6	0.59
1936	1	0.09	32	3.26
1937	1	0.09	17	1.6
1938	2	0.18	16	1.5
1939	..	0.00	18	1.6

England and Wales—

1939

0.05

1.14

Table 12—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1939.
Urban District of Bridgend.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	Cases notified in whole District.							Total cases notified in each locality.			
	At all ages.	At ages—years						West Ward.	North Ward.	South Ward.	Cottage Homes and Infirmary
		under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.				
Pneumonia	3	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	1	...
Cholera (C) Plague (P)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)	18	...	3	10	1	3	1	2	13	3	...
Erysipelas	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...
Scarlet Fever	12	...	4	6	2	...	...	1	4	7	...
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever (R)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningococcal Meningitis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polionmyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	11	...	...	2	5	3	1	1	5	4	1
Other forms of Tuberculosis	10	...	1	7	1	1	...	3	3	4	...
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	59	9	27	12	8	3	...	8	28	22	1

Isolation Hospital: Cefn Hirgoed. Total number of beds 78.

TABLE 13.

This Table shows the deaths that occurred during the years 1881 to 1939 ; and the notification received, with the deaths that occurred during the years 1895 to 1939, inclusive, from infectious diseases (including the cases and deaths at the Institutions, belonging to the district).. The Notification Act was adopted by the Authority in July, 1895.

Year.	Popula- tion.	Smallpox		Scarlet Fever		Diphthe- ria		Mem- branous Croup.		Enteric Fever		Continued Fever		Measles.		Whooping Cough.		Diarrhoea.		Deaths from 7 principal Zymotic Diseases. Annually	Puerperal Fever.		Erysipelae	
		D'ths.	Cases.	D'ths.	Cases.	D'ths.	Cases.	D'ths.	Cases.	D'ths.	Cases.	D'ths.	Cases.	D'ths.	Cases.	D'ths.	Cases.	D'ths.	Cases.		D'ths.	Cases.	D'ths.	Cases.
1881	4153																							
1886	4414	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	...
1887	4467	...	1	5	...	...	...	5	...	6	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	19	...	...	...	...
1888	4520	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	3	...	14	...	...	...	...
1889	4573	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	8	...	...	...	...
1890	4626	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	12	...	...	1	...
1891	4679	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
1892	4817	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	1	...	...	...
1893	4956	1	2	...	4	...	2	1	1	6	28	...	10	...	...	...	...	1	...	10	1	...	...	...
1894	5095	...	...	...	7	1	7	...	...	3	14	...	8	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...
1895	5233	...	...	...	10	1	6	1	...	4	12	...	3	7	...	7	...	2	...	22	...	1	...	2
1896	5379	1	21	...	32	...	...	...	...	2	23	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	7	...	4	...	7
1897	5511	...	4	...	20	...	5	...	...	2	19	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	6	...	...	...	5
1898	5649	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	5	49	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	10	...	2	...	7
1899	5788	...	...	...	15	1	6	...	...	11	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	14	...	3	...	3
+1900	5927	...	1	...	7	3	11	...	...	3	27	...	...	9	...	...	...	3	...	19	...	...	...	5
1901	6066	...	...	...	27	5	29	...	...	2	32	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	15	...	1	1	1
1902	6536	1	2	1	14	2	10	...	...	3	22	...	...	10	...	4	...	4	...	20	1	1	5	12
+1903	6604	...	...	...	17	2	16	...	...	3	18	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	7	...	...	...	5
1904	6687	...	1	...	18	...	6	...	...	3	19	...	...	...	...	2	...	11	...	16	...	...	1	3
1905	7085	...	...	...	8	...	3	...	...	16	117	...	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	22	...	...	...	4
1906	7244	...	...	...	12	1	11	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	7	...	...	1	8
1907	7256	...	...	...	44	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	3	...	10	1	2	...	2
1908	7470	...	...	...	4	2	5	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	9	...	...	...	3
1909	7700	...	...	...	30	2	8	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5	...	1	...	3
1910	7985	...	...	...	28	...	9	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3
||1911	8084	...	...	...	36	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	12	...	...	...	2
1912	8238	...	...	...	20	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
1913	8307	...	...	...	43	...	8	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	1
1914	8409	...	...	...	42	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
1915	8383	...	...	...	77	1	10	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	2
1916	8212	...	...	...	26	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9	1	2	...	5
1917	8587	...	...	...	14	1	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	1
A1918	7305	...	...	2	50	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	2
B1919	8554	...	...	...	22	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	118	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...
1920	8530	...	...	...	37	1	7	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1921	9206	...	...	...	32	3	23	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	1
1922	9280	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	9	...	...	...	...
1923	9435	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1
1924	9435	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1925	9673	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1926	9888	...	...	...	12	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
1927	10030	...	...	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
1928	9528	...	...	...	14	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1
1929	9660	...	...	...	12	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...
1930	9660	...	...	...	19	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
1931	10033	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
1932	9960	...	...	...	11	...	21	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
1933	9994	...	...	...	8	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
1934	9934	...	...	...	12	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	7
1935	10030	...	...	...	14	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2
1936	10100	...	...	...	14	1	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
1937	10330	...	...	...	15	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4
1938	10560	...	...	...	40	2	16	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
1939	11250	...	...	...	12	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	3

Notification Act 1899, adopted July 1, 1903.

Notification Act 1889, adopted July, 1893. +In 1900 Diphtheria and Membranous Croup were conjoined, as to Notifications and Deaths
 † Sewerage Scheme, and work of connecting the Houses, completed. \$ Filter Beds on Water Supply completed and utilized.
 1905, Increase of district by 513 acres with an estimated population of 275.
 || 1911 Enteritis, etc. was included under the heading of Diarrhoea.
 A Birth Rate Population in 1918—8185. B Birth Rate Population in 1919—8911

TABLE 15.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

Total number of Sessions	46
Total number of Mothers attending during 1939	185
Total attendance	798
Average attendance of Expectant Mothers per Session	17.3

HEALTH VISITORS' VISITS DURING 1939.

Total number of First Visits under one year ...	175
Total number of Visits under one year	815
Total number of Visits one to five years	1,593

To Expectant Mothers—

First Visits	84
Re-Visits	176
	<hr/>
Total Visits	260
	<hr/>

To cases of Tuberculosis—

First Visits	10
Re-Visits	111
	<hr/>
Total Visits	121
	<hr/>

To cases of Measles—

First Visits	4
Re-Visits	3
	<hr/>
Total Visits	7
	<hr/>

To cases of Whooping Cough—

First Visits	8
Re-Visits	9
	<hr/>
Total Visits	17
	<hr/>

TABLE 16.

BREAST-FED BABIES.

Number of Children who were born in 1938, and were resident in
the Bridgend Urban District at the end of 1939 ... 117

Of these Children:—

96	were breast-fed at birth
55	were breast-fed at 3 months
46	were breast-fed at 6 months
33	were breast-fed at 9 months
11	were breast-fed at 12 months

These figures include children who were partially breast-fed.

TABLE 17.

BIRTHS REGISTERED (Including Outward Transfers).

Births Registered—

Legitimate, 469.	Illegitimate, 4	Total, 473.
Live Births, 444.	Still Births, 29.	

Notified within 36 hours of birth—

(1) Live Births, 426.	(2) Still Births, 27.	(3) Total, 453
(1) By Midwives, 438.	(2) By Parents and Doctors, 15.	

Infant Deaths—

Number—

(1) Legitimate, 5.	(2) Illegitimate, Nil.	Total, 5
--------------------	------------------------	----------

Rate per 1,000 Births—

(1) Legitimate, 22.7.	(2) Illegitimate, Nil.	Total, 21.7
-----------------------	------------------------	-------------

TABLE 18.

ATTENDANCES AT INFANT WELFARE CLINICS, 1939.

Total Attendance—

Thursday Clinie	...	...	...	...	1,933
Friday Clinic	...	...	...	...	673
Saturday Clinie	...	...	...	...	281
					<hr/> 2,887 <hr/>
Number of Thursday Clinics	...	...	...	...	50
Number of Friday Clinics	...	...	...	...	24
Number of Saturday Clinics	...	...	...	...	47
					<hr/> 121 <hr/>

Average attendance—

Thursday Clinics	...	...	...	...	38.6
Friday Clinics	...	...	...	...	28.0
Saturday Clinics	...	...	...	...	5.9

Total number of attendances during year—

By children under 1 year	...	...	...	...	1,690
By children 1—5 years	...	...	...	...	1,197

Total number of children under 1 year attending for the first time during 1939

...	122
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Total number of children, 1—5 years attending for first time

...	45
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Total number of children who were in attendance at end of year—

(1) Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	119
(2) 1—5 years	...	...	...	...	258

TABLE 19.—CAUSES OF DEATH IN BRIDGEND
URBAN DISTRICT, 1939.

Resident Population: (a) 11,250; (b) 11,660.			
Causes of Death.		M.	F.
All Causes		83	75
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	...	...
2	Measles	...	...
3	Scarlet fever	...	...
4	Whooping Cough	...	1
5	Diphtheria	...	...
6	Influenza	2	1
7	Encephalitis lethargica	...	...
8	Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...
9	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	1	7
10	Other tuberculosis diseases	...	1
11	Syphilis	...	...
12	General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis	1	...
13	Cancer, malignant disease	8	9
14	Diabetes	1	1
15	Cerebral hæmorrhage	6	10
16	Heart disease	31	24
17	Aneurysm	...	1
18	Other circulatory diseases	4	3
19	Bronchitis	3	4
20	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	2
21	Other respiratory diseases	1	...
22	Peptic ulcer	5	...
23	Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	...	...
24	Appendicitis	...	...
25	Cirrhosis of liver	...	...
26	Other liver diseases	1	...
27	Other digestive diseases	2	...
28	Acute and chronic nephritis	1	1
29	Puerperal sepsis	...	...
30	Other puerperal causes	...	3
31	Congenital causes, etc.	1	2
32	Senility	1	1
33	Suicide	...	...
34	Other violence	8	...
35	Other defined causes	6	4
36	Ill-defined causes	...	...
Special causes (included in No. 35)		...	...
Small-pox		...	...
Poliomyelitis		...	...
Polioencephalitis		...	...
Deaths of Infants under one year:		...	...
Total		1	4
Legitimate		1	4
Illegitimate		...	...
Live Births:—		...	...
Total		106	124
Legitimate		100	120
Illegitimate		6	4
Stillbirths:—		...	...
Total		5	8
Legitimate		5	8
Illegitimate		...	...

General Register Office, Somerset House,
London, W.C.2.

MID-GLAMORGAN WATER BOARD RAINFALL RECORDS.

Year Ended December, 1939.

Month.	Merthyr'm'r.	Bridgend	Schwyl.	Brynna.	St. Athan.
January	6.31	6.77	5.70	7.50	5.48
February	2.43	2.69	2.02	3.68	2.19
March	1.83	1.74	1.17	2.08	.82
April	4.41	4.248	.91	5.67	2.20
May	1.12	.73	.54	1.25	.70
June	2.91	2.68	1.88	2.84	1.49
July	8.03	8.73	6.95	9.86	5.62
August	3.71	2.76	3.25	3.86	2.43
September	2.29	2.03	1.60	1.26	.90
October	4.07	4.06	3.96	4.16	3.35
November	10.13	10.838	9.26	12.57	8.34
December	3.07	3.41	2.88	3.43	2.92
Totals...	50.31	50.686	40.12	58.16	36.44

	Maesteg.	Blackmill.	Ogmore Vale.	Pontycymmer.
January	9.06	9.44	11.85	11.09
February	5.50	5.82	5.37	7.13
March	2.94	2.93	2.98	3.22
April	6.29	5.72	4.63	6.97
May	1.17	1.56	1.33	1.30
June	4.79	3.64	4.69	4.29
July	13.74	12.86	18.62	15.89
August	4.36	3.17	6.58	4.81
September	2.08	1.46	1.77	1.57
October	4.83	3.81	5.20	3.55
November	16.86	15.25	22.07	20.84
December	4.71	3.42	6.75	5.56
Totals...	76.33	69.08	91.84	86.14

Rainfall—Year 1938: Merthyr-mawr, 46.41; Bridgend, 43.89; Schwyl, —; Brynna, 50.19; St. Athan, —; Maesteg, 67.54; Blackmill, 66.13; Ogmore Vale, 71.00; Pontycymmer, 86.85.

The above Table was kindly supplied by the Manager to the Mid-Glamorgan Water Board.

GLAMORGAN (ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY).

VITAL STATISTICS—1939.

District.					Births.		Deaths.				Infant Mortality.			
	Estimated	Estimated	Population	for calcu- lation of	Number of Births.	Rate per 1,000 Population.	Number of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 Population.	Deaths under one year.	Rate per 1,000 births.	Adjusted birth figures for calculating I.M. rate.			
	(including Non-Civilians) Mid-Year 1939.	death rates. (b)												
Administrative County...	709,500	...	711,900	...	11,068	15.6	9,322	13.1	665	60	11,145			
Urban Districts.....	525,800	...	527,700	...	8,345	15.9	7,184	13.6	513	61	8,412			
Rural Districts.....	183,700	...	184,200	...	2,723	14.8	2,138	11.6	152	56	2,733			
England and Wales.....	—	...	—	...	—	15.0	—	12.1	—	50	—			
Urban Districts—														
Aberdare.....	42,620	...	42,560	...	615	14.4	647	15.2	31	50	615			
Barry Borough.....	36,240	...	36,840	...	660	18.2	485	13.2	25	38	664			
Bridgend.....	11,250	...	11,660	...	230	20.4	158	13.5	5	22	231			
Caerphilly.....	31,990	...	31,860	...	637	19.9	417	13.1	42	66	639			
Cowbridge.....	1,020	...	1,040	...	14	13.7	12	11.5	—	—	14			
Gelligaer.....	36,350	...	36,210	...	692	19.0	474	13.1	50	72	698			
Glyncorrwg.....	9,473	...	9,396	...	174	18.4	111	11.8	10	57	174			
Llwchwr.....	25,440	...	25,630	...	369	14.5	277	10.8	16	43	369			
Maesteg.....	22,170	...	22,420	...	361	16.3	327	14.6	31	84	367			
Mountain Ash.....	33,080	...	32,900	...	543	16.4	476	14.5	45	82	546			
Neath Borough.....	31,330	...	31,530	...	414	13.2	399	12.6	17	41	415			
Ogmore and Garw....	23,530	...	23,520	...	373	15.8	309	13.1	19	50	376			
Penarth.....	16,030	...	16,280	...	193	12.0	225	13.8	8	41	194			
Pontypridd.....	38,240	...	38,330	...	546	14.3	559	14.6	37	67	553			
Porthcawl.....	7,027	...	7,554	...	106	15.1	92	12.2	3	28	106			
Port Talbot Borough.	40,410	...	40,670	...	659	16.3	500	12.3	53	80	661			
Rhondda.....	119,600	...	119,300	...	1,759	14.7	1,716	14.4	121	68	1,790			
Rural Districts—														
Cardiff.....	32,360	...	32,850	...	459	14.2	349	10.6	21	46	460			
Cowbridge.....	14,350	...	13,840	...	208	14.5	133	9.6	10	48	208			
Gower.....	10,500	...	10,490	...	124	11.8	113	10.8	5	40	124			
Llantrisant and Llantwit Fardre....	24,040	...	23,950	...	444	18.5	306	12.8	26	58	445			
Neath.....	40,490	...	40,550	...	623	15.4	489	12.1	41	65	626			
Penybont.....	28,180	...	28,760	...	466	16.5	330	11.5	26	56	466			
Pontardawe.....	33,780	...	33,760	...	399	11.8	418	12.4	23	57	404			

BRIDGEND URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Sanitary Inspector's Report, Year Ended December 31st, 1939.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit for your consideration my Annual Report for the year 1939.

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

Number of new houses erected during the year (complete fit for occupation)	...	...	...	...	...	189
In course of erection	...	...	...	...	...	51

A. Total [including number given separately under (B)]	...	...	...	...	189
(1) By the Local Authority	...	...	...	...	16
(2) By other Local Authorities	...	...	...	...	Nil
(3) By other Bodies or Persons	...	...	...	...	173

B. With State Assistance under the Housing Acts:—

(1) By the Local Authority:—					
(a) For the purpose of Part 2 of the Act of 1925	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b) For the purpose of Part 3 of the Act of 1925	...	...	...	...	Nil
(c) For other purposes	...	...	...	...	Nil
(2) By other Bodies or Persons	...	...	...	...	Nil

1.—INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	575
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	655
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses [included under sub-head (1) above] which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	...	...	...	...	271
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	306

- | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | ... | | | | 97 |

2.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers...	95
--	----

3.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936).

- | | | |
|---|-----|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | ... | Nil |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:— | | |
| (a) By Owner | ... | Nil |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners | ... | Nil |

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

- | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | ... | ... | ... | 12 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:— | | | | |
| (a) By Owners | ... | ... | ... | 12 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners | ... | ... | ... | Nil |

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

- | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | ... | ... | 2 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | ... | ... | Nil |

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

- | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | ... | ... | ... | Nil |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

4.—HOUSING ACT, 1936, PART IV.—OVERCROWDING.

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	8
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	11
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	56
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	...	2
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	...	4
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	...	...	...	28

It should be noted that owing to the influx of labour, due to the constructional work in the vicinity, there is at the present time some overcrowding, which, however, is of a temporary nature.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLY. MILK SUPPLY.

MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915.

MILK AND DAIRIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1936 & 1938.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

Licences granted under the Special Designations Order, 1936:—

Supplementary licences to sell T.T., Accredited and Pasteurised

Milk:—

T.T. Milk	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bottling Licences, T.T. Milk	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bottling Licences, Accredited Milk	...	...	...	...	...	1

Non-Graded Milk:—

Total number of Producers licensed	...	...	...	...	10
Total number of Retailers licensed	...	...	...	...	29
Producers licensed during the year	...	...	...	...	Nil
Retailers licensed during the year	...	...	...	...	1

During the year three retail purveyors gave up business.

Number of inspections made of cowsheds, dairies and milk-shops during the year

... .. 85

This year again, a number of samples of graded and ordinary milk were taken for bacteriological examination, the results of which proved that a fairly high standard of cleanliness was being maintained in the production of milk in the area.

MEAT INSPECTION.

Number of inspections in connection with meat in the
slaughter-houses and shops during the year ... 979

The following carcases and organs which, upon inspection, I found to be diseased, were condemned and destroyed as being unfit for human consumption:—

- 8 Bovine carcases and offal affected with generalised tuberculosis.
 - 1 Bovine carcase affected with dropsy and emaciation.
 - 7 Pigs' carcases and offal affected with generalised tuberculosis.
 - 1 Pig carcase and offal affected with swine erysipelas.
 - 8 Sheep carcases and offal affected with dropsy and emaciation.
 - 2 Sheep carcases affected with extensive bruises.
 - 2 Calf carcases and offal affected with dropsy and immaturity.
 - 1 Bovine hindquarter affected with localised tuberculosis.
 - 14 Bovine forequarters affected with localised tuberculosis.
 - 2 Bovine forequarters affected with extensive bruises.
 - 64 Bovine heads affected with localised tuberculosis.
 - 128 Bovine lungs affected with localised tuberculosis.
 - 19 Bovine livers affected with localised tuberculosis.
 - 7 Bovine lungs affected with echinococcus cysts.
 - 13 Bovine livers affected with echinococcus cysts.
 - 23 Bovine livers affected with distomatosis.
 - 9 Bovine livers affected with melanosis.
 - 3 Bovine livers affected with abscesses.
 - 2 Bovine livers affected with jaundice.
 - 75 Pigs' heads affected with localised tuberculosis.
 - 1 Pig's head affected with abscess.
 - 13 Pigs' lungs affected with localised tuberculosis.
 - 1 Pig's lung affected with echinococcus cysts.
 - 3 Pigs' lungs affected with cirrhosis.
 - 14 Pigs' livers affected with localised tuberculosis.
 - 8 Pigs' livers affected with cirrhosis.
 - 1 Pig's liver affected with echinococcus cysts.
 - 55 Sheep lungs affected with echinococcus cysts.
 - 12 Sheep lungs affected with distomatosis.
 - 9 Sheep lungs affected with stongylosis.
 - 3 Sheep lungs affected with pneumonia.
 - 69 Sheep livers affected with echinococcus cysts.
 - 31 Sheep livers affected with distomatosis.
 - 3 Sheep livers affected with jaundice.
 - 12 Sheep livers affected with cirrhosis and echinococcus cysts.
- Removed from cold stores:—
- 3 Chickens (weight, 10½lbs.) which were unsound.
 - 5 Ducks (weight, 25lbs.) which were unsound.
 - 39lbs. Beef which was found to be unsound.
 - 17 Rabbits which were found to be unsound.

OTHER UNSOUND FOODS.

The following foodstuffs were also surrendered as being unfit for human consumption, and were destroyed:—

Fruit.—1 barrel of Apples, unsound.

Fish.—7lbs. of Dover Sole, unsound.

Canned Foods.—136 tins of Foodstuffs which were “blown” or “leaky.”

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Public Slaughter-houses registered	...	...	1
Private Slaughter-houses licenced	...	...	1
Inspections made during the year	...	...	915
Notices served	...	...	Nil

I have experienced little difficulty in getting limewashing of walls, cleansing of floors, removal of garbage, etc., carried out by verbal instructions given during inspections. The condition of the Public Slaughter-house remains as previously reported. The lairage accommodation is insufficient and badly designed. The Council have discussed the erection of a new modern Municipal Abattoir for the needs of the district.

The Private Slaughter-house is modelled on up-to-date lines, and is tiled out with white glazed tiles. It is kept in a very clean condition, a water supply is laid on from the mains, electric light has been installed, and the premises are drained to the Council's sewer.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

This Act, which came into force on the 1st January, 1934, made important changes in the law relating to the slaughtering of animals in slaughter-houses and knackers' yards, and to the licensing of slaughtermen.

All bovine animals in the slaughter-houses in our area are rendered insensible to pain by means of the “Humane Killer,” which is also used for pigs in the private slaughter-house.

In the Public Slaughter-house all pigs are stunned by means of the “Electrolethaler,” which is an electric stunning apparatus, installed to conform with the above Act.

Number of Slaughter-men's licences granted during the year	2
Number of renewals	...
Total...	...

I have to report that there have been no contraventions of the Act during the year under review.

COLD STORES.

There is only one cold store in the town, which is privately owned, but, in addition, several of the meat traders have installed small refrigerators on their own premises.

Number of inspections made	29
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BAKEHOUSES.

Number in the Urban District (actually in use)	...	10
Number of inspections made	...	52
Notices served	...	Nil

FISH-FRYING ESTABLISHMENTS.

There were seven Fried Fish Shops carrying on the trade during the year. Visits were made periodically to all the premises, and in the majority of cases, the conditions were found to be satisfactory. The chief fish used are small hake and plaice, and it is received fresh daily.

There is difficulty in finding radical sanitary objections to these establishments, but evidence of their existence is clearly indicated on our streets, where greasy papers are oftentimes strewn about.

ICE-CREAM SHOPS.

Number in the area	...	...	...	12
Number of inspections made	...	...	...	40

In all cases fresh milk is used in the preparation of the ice-cream, and the utensils are kept in a cleanly condition.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

The Food and Drugs Act, 1938, came into operation on October 1st, 1939. Under this Act the registration of all premises used in connection with the manufacture or sale of ice-cream and preserved foods is required by the Local Authority.

PRESERVED FOOD PREMISES.

Number of the above premises registered	...	...	8
These include seven Fried Fish Shops.			

ICE-CREAM SHOPS.

Number registered	12
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WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply for the Urban District is under the control of the Mid-Glamorgan Water Board. On the instructions of the Medical Officer of Health, eighteen samples of water from various town supplies (12 for Bacteriological examination and six for Chemical Analysis) were collected and submitted to the County Laboratory during the year.

A new four-inch water main was laid for the supply of houses at Cefn Glas Road, which previously had to rely on collected rain-water. There are three houses in the town which at present are not connected to the Water Board's mains, two of which have a rain-water supply and the other a well.

CESSPOOLS.

Number of cesspools in the area	19
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The cleansing of the cesspools is carried out by the Local Authority at the request of the tenants of the house to which the cesspools belong.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Number in the area	2
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Frequent inspections were made during the year, and verbal instructions given with regard to limewashing of internal walls and ceilings, which were carried out. Owing to the influx into the town of large numbers of constructional workers employed on Government work, these premises have been used to their full capacity.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Number of investigations made, including cancer and tuberculosis	113
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Number of premises fumigated, including fumigations of premises after deaths from cancer and tuberculosis	60
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RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

While everyone regards rats as disagreeable pests, comparatively few people appreciate the seriousness of the menace which these rodents constitute. That it is a grave menace is apparent to all who have given close study to the subject. A pair of rats could have as many as 880 descendants in a year. Natural checks, of course, prevent this, but there is no doubt that their normal rate of increase is truly appalling.

Rats are notorious disease carriers, and they are considered to be active agents in the spread of Foot and Mouth Disease, and other diseases which take a heavy toll of our valuable stock.

Under the Act, it is the duty of the occupiers, or where there is no occupier, the owner, to take such steps as are necessary for the purpose of destroying, or of preventing infestation of rats and mice on their land or premises.

The services of the rat-catcher were retained during the year, and he has continued to do most valuable work with dogs, ferrets, traps and a gassing machine. As in the past, special attention was given to the refuse-tip, stables, poultry farms, corn stores, etc.

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

As a result of informal action, one new water closet was provided at a shop for the use of the female employees.

SCHOOLS.

Number in the Urban area (including private schools and the Blind Institution)	...	...	...	...	10
Number of inspections made	...	...	...	...	40

CINEMAS AND AMUSEMENT PLACES.

Number in the area	...	...	...	...	4
Number of inspections made	...	...	...	...	40

During the year a modern Cinema was erected in the West Ward, and is equipped with the latest ventilation system and air-conditioning plant.

VERMINOUS PREMISES.

During the year nine premises were cleared of vermin, the cost in each case being borne by the owners of the property concerned.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Number of drains tested during the year, either by means of smoke or water	...	...	...	...	223
Number of inspections made of drainage work whilst in progress	...	...	...	...	392

NUISANCES AND OTHER MATTERS DEALT WITH.

Foul drains, W.C.'s, etc., opened and cleansed	...	...	99
Accumulations of manure and other offensive matter	...	...	4
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	...	...	3
Dirty and verminous houses	...	...	9

PRINCIPAL STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS CARRIED OUT.

- 4 new inspection chambers constructed to existing house drains.
- 5 new inspection chamber covers fitted to existing drains.
- 21 new water closet pedestal pans installed.
- 5 yards paved.
- 15 yard pavings repaired.
- 12 new W.C. flushing cisterns fitted to existing W.C.'s.
- 1 new sanitary sink and waste pipe installed.
- 2 soil and vent pipes repaired.
- 3 drains re-laid.
- 1 new syphon gulley trap substituted for insanitary fittings.

HOUSES IMPROVED.

Houses repaired and renovated throughout	...	2
Houses rendered or re-pointed	...	6
Roofs repaired	...	10
Eaves, gutters and downspouts repaired	...	11
Chimneys re-pointed	...	5
Walls and ceiling plaster repaired	...	5
Dampness to walls remedied	...	9
Windows repaired and sash cords fitted	...	14
Grates repaired	...	6
Wood and other floors repaired	...	11
W.C. flushing cisterns repaired	...	13
W.C. seats repaired	...	5
Doors and door frames	...	6
New ovens installed	...	8

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

	Inspections.	Written Notices.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	20	5
Factories (without mechanical power)	85	14
Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction, but not including out-workers' premises)	6	3
Total	111	22

OTHER MATTERS—

- Notified by H.M. Inspector of Factories Nil
- Reports sent to H.M. Inspector of Factories Nil
- No Home-work.
- No Certificates granted.

DEFECTS FOUND:—

Particulars.	Number of Defects.		Referred to H.M.I.	Number of defects in respect of which Prosecu- tions were Instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	12	...	12	
Overcrowding (S.2)				
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)				
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)				
Ineffective drainage of Floor (S.6)				
S a n i t a r y C o n v e n i e n c e s (S.7)—				
Insufficient				
Unsuitable or defective	7	...	7	
Not separate for sexes				
Other offences	3	...	3	
Total	22	...	22	Nil

**PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED
BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.**

Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	10
Marine Stores	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hide and Skin Yards	...	...	...	...	...	1

TENTS, VANS AND SHEDS.

Occasionally during the year, tents and vans stand at "Cheapside" for a few weeks, and pay rent to the ground-owner.

One caravan stands on the "Green," and the occupant pays rent to the Western Welsh Omnibus Co. Sanitary conveniences and a water supply are provided on each of these sites.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

This work is carried out by the Council's own staff under the direction of the Surveyor. The system is the same as that outlined in previous reports, namely, that of collecting the refuse from the business centres and hotels daily, and from the residential parts of the town at least twice weekly.

During the year, steel "Litter Baskets" were fixed on the electric lamp standards at convenient intervals in the main streets, for the reception of waste paper, cigarette boxes, etc.

Considerable improvement has been accomplished with regard to the deposit of refuse upon back lanes during the year. This is due to a large extent to these lanes having been made up and re-conditioned.

The refuse is disposed of by "controlled tipping" in a large disused quarry, which the Council acquired by compulsory purchase, at a cost of £406. This quarry will serve the needs of the town for the disposal of refuse for many years.

The present position with regard to ashpit accommodation cannot be regarded as being satisfactory. In the majority of cases miscellaneous receptacles are used for the deposit of refuse for collection by the cleansing vehicles. Very few of these receptacles have covers, and apart from their unsightly appearance, the contents are frequently scattered on the surface of the back lanes by dogs. Approximately 20 per cent. of the premises in the area have sanitary dustbins in use.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. H. Manley,

Sanitary Inspector.

